U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency
Region 6
July 1990

Preferred Remedy for the Arkwood Site

The proposed plan of action for the Arkwood site has been determined following a comprehensive evaluation of several remedial alternatives. Remedial alternatives are technologies, administrative or legal actions, or other possible solutions for correcting contamination problems that will protect public health and the environment. The remedial alternatives considered for the Arkwood site are described in detail in the Feasibility Study report and summarized in the Proposed Plan of Action.

EPA must correct the contamination problems at the Arkwood site that may present a long-term risk to public health and the environment. The study identified two principal threats:

- ❑ contaminated soil
- ❑ contaminated ground water

To correct these problems, EPA has identified a preferred remedy for both the soil and ground water.

Onsite Incineration Preferred to Correct Soil Contamination

An incinerator unit with appropriate air pollution control devices would be temporarily constructed onsite. All contaminated site soils and sludges, approximately 20,400 cubic yards, would be excavated and fed into the incinerator. The incinerator would effectively destroy the contaminants.

This alternative best meets the Federal environmental regulations that require the permanent reduction of volume, toxicity and ability of the contaminants to move in soil, air, and/or water. This alternative is protective of public health and the environment because it substantially reduces the risks currently posed by the site by completely destroying the contamination.

Construction period	1 year
Operating Time	2 years
Estimated Cost	$18 million

Possible Ground Water Treatment if Safe Levels Are Not Achieved

The preferred alternative for the ground water is two-fold. After the onsite incineration portion is completed, New Cricket Spring will be monitored for two years. After this time, if the levels of contaminants has not dropped to acceptable limits, a carbon filter treatment system will be installed. Ground water users down Cricket Creek Valley from the site will be connected to City water.

This two-fold approach provides the best protection alternative available to EPA. Due to the geology of the site, a dye tracing study will be conducted and that information used to more thoroughly assess the adequacy of the monitoring network, both springs and wells.

Monitoring costs	$150,000
Treatment option	$ 4 million

Other Actions Are Planned

- ❑ Construct a six-foot cyclone fence around the perimeter of the site.
- ❑ Decontaminate and remove the existing structures, including the concrete slab covering the sinkhole, other visible foundations, a storage tank, shed, and miscellaneous trash/debris.
- ❑ Monitor ground water, twice a year for 5 years, then annually for 25 years. Six locations have been selected.

PUBLIC COMMENTS INVITED

July 16 - August 15, 1990

Written Comments

The public is invited to comment on the remedial alternatives described in the Feasibility Study, the Proposed Plan of Action, and the Administrative Record. Submit you written comments to:

Ellen D. Greeney
Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. EPA (6H-MC)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

Public Meeting

Oral and/or written comments will be accepted at a public meeting on:

Wednesday, July 25
7 p.m.
Omaha Public School

If special assistance is needed because of physical, visual, or hearing limitations, call Ellen Greeney, at (214) 655-2240.

THE NEXT STEP

Record of Decision and Responsiveness Summary

The Record of Decision explains the final remedy selected by EPA to correct contamination problems to protect public health and the environment at a Superfund site. The final remedy could be different from the preferred alternative, depending upon new information EPA may receive and consider as a result of public comments. EPA will respond to comments in a document called a Responsiveness Summary. The Responsiveness Summary will be included in the Record of Decision, mailed to all commentors, and will be made available to the public at the site information repositories.

Following the selection of a final remedy, EPA designs and implements the chosen remedy. This phase of the Superfund process is known as remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA).

Remedial Design

Once the work plan is approved, the remedial design phase begins. In the remedial design phase, all technical drawings, specifications, and other supporting documents are prepared. These design documents and cost estimates are used as the basis for bids on site remedial work.

Remedial Action

Following the approval of the remedial design, the actual construction or implementation of the final remedy begins. This phase of the RD/RA is conducted by contractors under the supervision of EPA.

Operations and Maintenance

When the remedial action is completed, a long-term monitoring and maintenance program will be implemented.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

EPA Contacts

If you have any questions or need additional information, please write or call:

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News media inquiries should be directed to Roger Meacham, EPA Region 6 Press Officer, at (214) 655-2200.

Administrative Record Repositories

The Administrative Record contains documents related to the Arkwood site and to Superfund sites. Anyone interested is encouraged to read the documents available at the repositories listed below:

Omaha School Library
Omaha, Arkansas

U.S. EPA, Region 6
Library, 12th Floor
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

ADPC&E
8001 National Drive
Little Rock, AR